EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/ETC(m)-6/T-2/EWP(1)/EWP(w)/EWP(v) IJP(c)

L 23503-66

ACC NR: AP6008422 (N) EM/WW SOURCE CODE: UR/0310/66/000/002/0025/0025

49
43
B

AUTHOR: Tsarikovskiy, I. (Director)

ORG: [Tsarikovskiy] Tol'yattinskiy ship-repair and engineering plant (Tol'yattinskiy sudoremontno-mekhanicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Overhaul of a PDG-35N turbodriven supercharger

SOURCE: Rechnoy transport, no. 2, 1966, 25

TOPIC TAGS: marine engineering, ship component, turbine, supercharger, dynamic balancing stand, test equipment, rotor balancing, vibration testing

14

ABSTRACT: A dynamic balancing stand (see Fig. 1) and the procedure used in the annual overhauling of the supercharger rotors found on many Ch-800-type motorships are described. After being mounted on the balancing stand, the rotor is driven by compressed air up to 3000—3500 rpm with the carriage brake on. The brake is releases, and the maximum vibration amplitude is noted visually at the end of the carriage. If vibration exceeds 5 mm, the rotor is initially balanced by making a visual estimate of carriage vibration. In balancing, the blower

Card 1/2

L 23503-66

ACC NR: AP6008422

2

rim is divided into 8 equal sections, and "plastelin," a type of putty, is applied where needed on the rim to reduce vibration. When the lowest vibration value is obtained, the putty is weighed, and the same weight in metal is removed from a diametrically opposed portion of the rotor. Final balancing is done using the indicator. Maximum allowable vibration does not exceed 0.01 mm. The balanced rotor is then checked in the ball bearings it will use when replaced in the turbine. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [LB]

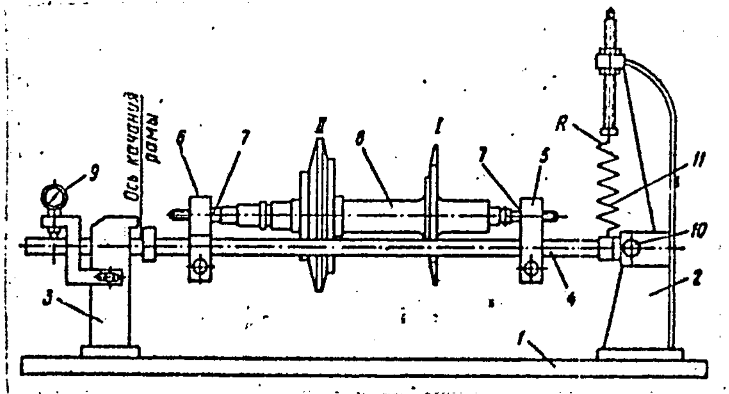


Fig. 1. Dynamic balancing stand for rotors 26,55

1 - Metal plate on large concrete foundation; 2 and 3 - supports; 4 - carriage; 5 and 6 - knife-edge support; 7 - bronze sliding bearings; 8 - rotor; 9 - clock-type indicator with 0.01-mm graduations; 10 - brake; 11 - resonant spring.

Card 2/2 JD SUB CODE: 13, 14/ SUBM DATE: none

ANDRUSHCHENKO, A.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BEREZKINA, O.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KUZ'MINA, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; OZEROVA, G.M., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; PAL'CHIKOVA, A.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TSARIN, A.P.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik; TIMOFEYEV, L.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NIKITIN,
G.A., krayeved; CHEREPANOV, B., red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Alupka; a sketch for excursionists] Alupka; ekskursionnyi ocherk.
Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1961. 84 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Alupkinskiy dvorets-muzey (for all except Cherepanov, Isupova).
(Alupka--Description)

ANDRUSHCHENKO, A.G.; BEREZKINA, O.A.; KUZ'MINA, V.I.; OZEROVA, G.M.; PAL'CHIKOVA, A.P.; ~~TSARIN, A.P.;~~ TIMOFEYEV, L.N.; NIKITIN, G.A., krayeved; GARMASH, P.Ye., red.; FISENKO, A.T., tekhn. red.

[Alupka; an excursion sketch; its nature, history, sanatoriums, the palace-museum, its park, and an information directory] Alupka; ekskursionnyi ocherk: priroda, istoriia, zdravnitsy, dvorets-muzei, park, spravochnye svedeniia. Simferepol', Krymizdat, 1963. 78 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Alupkinskogo dvortsa - muzeya (for all except Fisenko, Garmash).
(Alupka--Guidebooks)

ACC NR: AP6033538 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/004/0516/0520

AUTHOR: Lyubchenko, A. P.; Tsarina, I. V.; Sherman, D. G.; Shukhov, A. S.

ORG: Transportation Machinery Plant, Khar'kov (Zavod transportnogo mashinostroyeniya)

TITLE: Method of determining temperature fields of machinery-part surfaces inaccessible during operation

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 516-520

TOPIC TAGS: temperature, temperature dependence, temperature measurement, diffusion method, diffusion parameter, temperature field

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for determining the temperatures and topologies of the temperature fields of objects which are inaccessible during operation. It is based on the use of the critical dependence of the diffusion parameters of materials on temperature. The method was tested on simple and complex multicomponent heterophase alloys over a wide temperature range (the lowest temperature was 200C). The alloys tested were 65G, Kh12M, Kh18N9T, EI283, and AK-4 grades, with partial reference made to parts of internal

Card 1/2 UDC: 536.5

ACC NR: AP6033538

combustion engines inaccessible during operation. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 13/SUBM DATE: 03May66/ORIG REF: 004/

Card 2/2

BLAGI, [illegible]; [illegible], V., inzh.

[illegible] synthetic materials in finishing and outfitting the living quarters of ships. Mor. flot [illegible] no.8:32 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BLAGOV, V.A.; TKACHENKO, V.A.; TSARINNIKOV, V.V.

Use of plastics in shipbuilding. Mor. sbor. 47 no.3:68-74 Mr '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

TSARINNIKOV, V.V.; IVANOV, G.N.; ZHIVOTOVSKIY, A.F.

Ship furniture made of plastics. Plast.massy no.7:50-54 '60.(MIRA 13:10)
(Furniture) (Plastics)

TSARINNIKOV, V.; GRITSAY, V., inzh.

New deck covering. Mor. flot 23 no.6:30 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Bulkheads (Naval architecture))
(Shipbuilding materials)

TSARINNIKOV, V.V., inzh.

Simplification of engineering preparation of machinery production in shipyards. Sudostroenie no.5:38-43 My '59.
(Shipbuilding) (Marine engineering)

TSARINNIKOV, V.V.,inzh.

Reducing the volume of technical documentation. Sudostroenie 24 no.12:37-38 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Shipbuilding) (Mechanical drawing)

MAKLYAKOVA, T.F.; TSARINSKAYA, K.I.

Effect of pentoxyl combined with levomycetin and streptomycin on the absorptive power of the reticuloendothelial system under experimental conditions. Antibiotiki 10 no.11:1017-1019 N '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent S.M. Rassudov) Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted January 15, 1965.

LIDINA, P.V.; TSARINSKAYA, K.I.

Materials on the study of the outbreak of influenza in Irkutsk in 1962. Trudy Irk. NIIEM no. 7:183-194 '62 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz laboratorii respiratornykh virusnykh infektsiy Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

TSARINSKIY, M.I., klinicheskiy ordinator

Morphological changes in the dental and paradental tissues in animals following injury of the brain. Stomatologiia 38 no.5:15-16 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent N.I. Martynyuk) i kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. S.I. Vays) Irkutskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent K.K. Alkalayev).

(GUMS) (BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

TSARINSKIY, M.M.

Sixth Irkutsk Province Conference of Stomatologists and Dental Physicians. Stomatologiia 39 no.6:72-74 N-D '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(DENTISTRY--CONGRESSES) (STOMATOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

TSARINSKIY, M.M.

Hemorrhages following tooth extraction. Stomatologiia 41 no.5:44-45 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Oblastnoy stomatologicheskoy polikliniki (glavnyy vrach M.M.TSarinskiy) Irkutskogo oblastnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.
(HEMORRHAGE) (TEETH--EXTRACTION)

DERYABINA, V.I., inzh.; MOROZOV, D.A.; TSARITSENKO, N.I.; STROCHILIN, F.A.; VOL'SKIY, V.S., inzh.; VLADIMIROVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[General time norms used in the machinery industry for technical standardization of free hammer forging processes; small lot and piece production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot po svobodnoi kovke pod molotami; melkoseriinoe i edinichnoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 107 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (for Deryabina, Morozov, TSaritsenko, Strochilin, Vol'skiy). 3. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskikh normativov po trudu Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta truda (for Vol'skiy).
(Forging--Production standards)

VAYS, S.I.; TSARINSKIY, M.M.

Central mechanism of the formation of substitute (secondary) dentin in injuries of the hard dental tissue (experimental study). Stomatologiia 39 no.1:10-13 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - dotsent N.I.Martynyuk) i kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. S.I.Vays) Irkutskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.I.Nikitin).
(DENTIN) (TEETH--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

TSARITSIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; CHUMACHENKO, T., redaktor; NOVIK, O.
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Cutter-loaders] Vuhil'nyi kombain. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo tekhn.
lit-ry URSR, 1956. 50 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Coal mining machinery)

TSARITSINA, Galina Aleksandrovna; DEMENT'YEV, V.A., red.; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Business accounting and profits. Value and costs] Khoziaistvennyi raschet i rentabel'nost. Stoimost' i sebestoimost'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 67 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Finance) (Cost)

KEKELIDZE, M.A.; ARSENISHVILI, A.Yu.; BOYKO, S.G.; PEROVA, V.V.;
TSARITSYN, A.N.

[redacted]

Experimental blast furnace smelting for ferromanganese using Mtsvari type of Chiatura manganese ore. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 17 no.2: 135-142 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut metalla i gornogo dela Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii G.K. Gedevanishvili.
(Smelting) (Manganese alloys) (Iron alloys)

SEN'KO, G.Ye.; ONOPRIYENKO, V.P.; TSARITSYN, A.N.; MOZGOVOY, V.M.; CHERNOV, G.I.; KONAREVA, N.V.

Analysis of blast furnace performance with the automatic control of the blast in the air tuyeres. Stal' 25 no.7:590-593 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov i Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

KEKELIDZE, M.A.; ARSENISHVILI, A.Yu.; PEROVA, V.V.; BOYKO, S.G.; TSARITSYN, A.N.

Replacing ordinary Chiatura manganese ores by Chiatura carbonate manganese ores in the burden of pig iron used for steel manufacture. Trudy Inst.met. AN Gruz.SSR 9:43-47 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Chiatura--Manganese ores) (Cast iron--Metallurgy)

TSARITSINA, G.A., kand.ekonom.nauk, ispolnyayushchaya obyazannosti dotsenta

Influence of railroad transportation on profit in agricultural production. Trudy MIIT no.166:105-127 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Rent (Economic theory)) (Farm produce—Transportation)

ARSENISHVILI, A.Yu. (Tbilisi); BOYKO, S.G. (Tbilisi); KEKELIDZE, M.A. (Tbilisi); PEROVA, V.V. (Tbilisi); FILONENKO, B.F. (Tbilisi); TSARITSYN, A.N. (Tbilisi).

Smelting ferromanganese by using in the burden Chiatura carbonate manganese ores. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.tekh.nauk no.11:5-12 N '55. (MIRA 9:2)
(Chiatura--Ferromanganese--Metallurgy)

STOLYAROV, Yu., inzh. TSARITSYN, G.

"Moon-1" self-propelled laboratory. Tekh.mol. 28 no.7:16-17 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Direktor stantsii yunykh tekhnikov Chelyabinskogo traktornogo zavoda (for TSartisyn).
(Moon)

TSARITSYN, M.

Utilize hidden sources of production potential. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 4 no.8:4-5 '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Director Upravleniya tramvaya g.Kalinina.
(Kalinin--Street railroads)

TSARITSYN, M.A.; PROSHKINA, A.I.

Composition of electric welders' shield glass susceptible to be worked by machine. Stek.i ker. 15 no.10:36-39 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

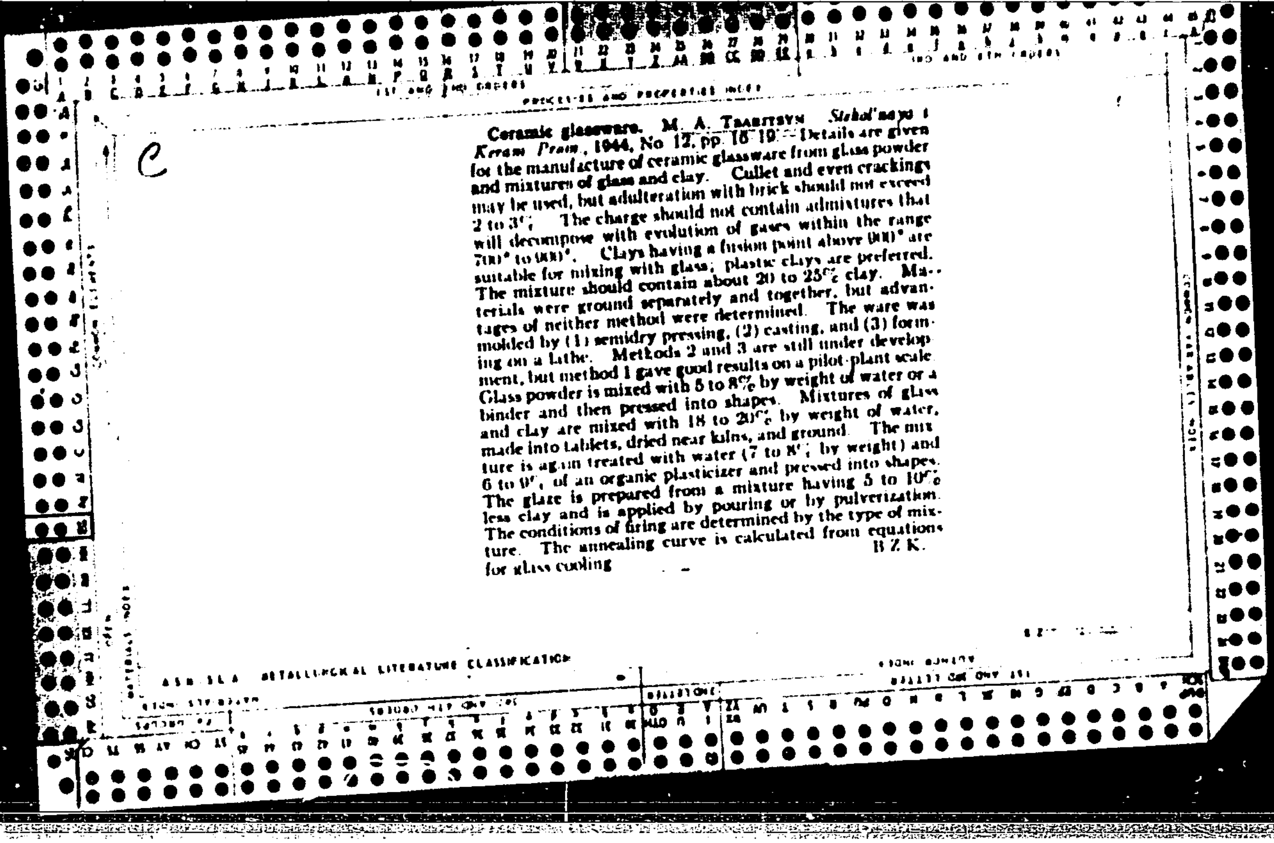
(Glass manufacture)

TSARITSYN, M.A.; ZAKHARENKO, N.I.; ODNODVORTSEV, P.Ye.; KIRYUSHKIN, A.M.;
PROKOF'YEVA, Z.I.

Mechanized working of selenium ruby sheet glass. Stek. i ker. 19 no.8:16-19 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Glass, Colored)

A P 2

On what does the Institute of Glass work? M. A. Tsaritsyn.—*Legkaya Prom.*, 1941, No. 2, pp. 36-38; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 4 [9] 100 (1941). M.Ho.

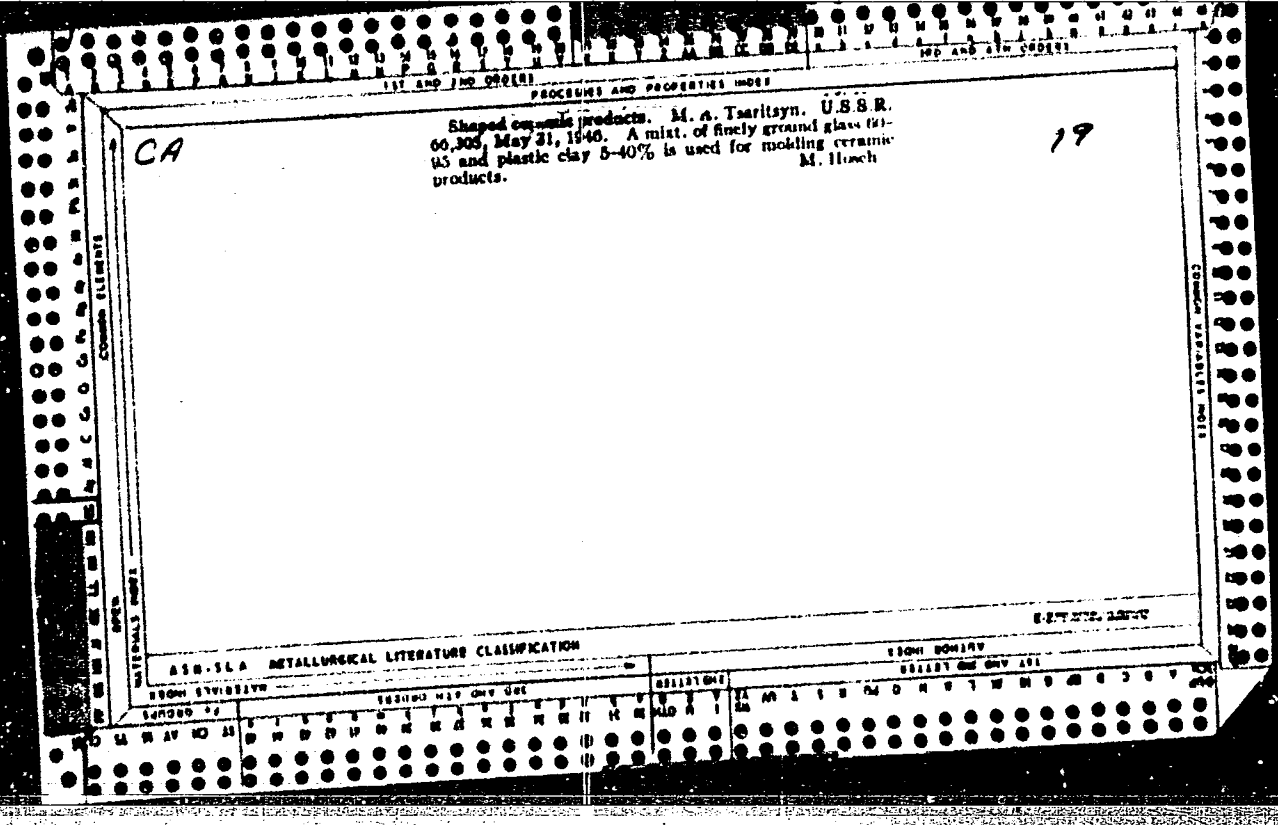


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

Ceramic glassware. M. A. TSARITSYN *Stekol'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1944, No 12, pp. 18-19. Details are given for the manufacture of ceramic glassware from glass powder and mixtures of glass and clay. Cullet and even crackings may be used, but adulteration with brick should not exceed 2 to 3%. The charge should not contain admixtures that will decompose with evolution of gases within the range 700° to 800°. Clays having a fusion point above 800° are suitable for mixing with glass; plastic clays are preferred. The mixture should contain about 20 to 25% clay. Materials were ground separately and together, but advantages of neither method were determined. The ware was molded by (1) semidry pressing, (2) casting, and (3) forming on a lathe. Methods 2 and 3 are still under development, but method 1 gave good results on a pilot-plant scale. Glass powder is mixed with 5 to 8% by weight of water or a binder and then pressed into shapes. Mixtures of glass and clay are mixed with 18 to 20% by weight of water, made into tablets, dried near kilns, and ground. The mixture is again treated with water (7 to 8% by weight) and 6 to 9% of an organic plasticizer and pressed into shapes. The glaze is prepared from a mixture having 5 to 10% less clay and is applied by pouring or by pulverization. The conditions of firing are determined by the type of mixture. The annealing curve is calculated from equations for glass cooling B. Z. K.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

19

Shaped ceramic products. M. A. Tsaritsyn. U.S.S.R. 60,305, May 31, 1940. A mixt. of finely ground glass (60-95 and plastic clay 5-40% is used for molding ceramic products. M. Hosch

TSARITSYN, M. A.

1

Journal of Applied Chemistry
Vol. 4 Feb. 1954
Industrial Inorganic Chemistry

Manufacture of two-layer opaque glasses in Russia. M. A. Tsaritsyn (*Steklo i Keram.*, 1952, 9, 17; Summary, *Glass Ind.*, 1953, **34**, 540, 570).—A compound sheet of clean and opaque layers is made by feeding the two glasses to a double-feed debiteuse (Fourcault). Full details of the debiteuse and the compositions of transparent, white, green, blue, and black glasses and the working temps. are given. L. A. [illegible]

AF 11-10 54

TSARITSYN, M. [A]

"Mechanized method of producing colored laminated glass", **Tr.** from the Russian, p. 89,(SZKLO I CERAMIKA, Vol. 4, No. 3, Mar. 1953, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

TSARITSYN, M. A.

Journal of the American
Ceramic Society
July 1954
Glass

0 2

Composition of selenium ruby for red filters drawn vertically. M. A. TSARITSYN. *Steklo i Keram.*, 10 [10] 6–11 (1953).—Glasses containing 0.5 to 1% Se and 0.75 to 3% CdS were melted in small batches and drawn vertically with a laboratory-scale machine. Translucence was determined with ground and polished specimens. For CdS/Se = 1, the translucence curves were sloping; for CdS/Se = 2 and over, the curves were steeper. The steepness increased as ZnO increased and SiO_2 decreased simultaneously. There was no strict relationship between intensity of coloration or steepness of the curves and B_2O_3 content. Glasses containing B_2O_3 showed the steepest curves. Glasses containing Na_2O or K_2O were colored less intensively than those containing equal amounts of both. There was no regularity in the variation of curve steepness as a fraction of K_2O/Na_2O. Glasses containing both K_2O and Na_2O gave curves with the greatest steepness. As rate of drawing increased, color intensity decreased. Glass compositions suitable for light filters are listed. B. Z. K.

TSARITSYN, M.A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62261

Author: Bogdanova, G. S., Tsaritsyn, M. A.

Institution: None

Title: Staining of Glass with Compounds of Cerium and Titanium

Original Periodical: Nauchn.-tekhn. inform. byul. Vses. n.-i. in-ta stekla, 1954, No 6, 34-43

Abstract: The authors have studied the transmittance, in the visible region of the spectrum, of glasses of different composition stained with Ce-oxides or with mixtures of Ce- and Ti-oxides. As starting materials the following glasses were used: calcium glass (10% CaO), borosilicate (10.15 and 20% B_2O_3), lead (10, 20, 30 and 40% PbO) and zinc glass (10% ZnO). The amount of Ce-oxides was varied from 3 to 8% that of Ti-oxides from 3 to 18%. Ce-oxides used alone produce a pale yellow coloration. Combined use of oxides of Ce and Ti

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62261

Abstract: produces a coloration from light yellow (3% CeO_2 + 18% TiO_2). Transmittancy curves are included.

Card 2/2

TSARITSYN, M. A

USSR/ Miscellaneous

Card 1/1	:	Pub. 104 - 4/14
Authors	:	Tsaritsyn, M. A.
Title	:	Use of glass for the construction and decoration of All-Union Agricultural Fair Buildings.
Periodical	:	Stek. i ker. 10, 6-9, Oct 1954
Abstract	:	The use of glass in the construction and beautification of All-Union Agricultural Fair buildings is described. Illustrations of some of the buildings are included.
Institution	:	...
Submitted	:	...

TSARITSIN, M.A.

USSR/ Engineering - Glass manufacture

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 5/11

Authors : Tsaritsin, M. A.

Title : Evaporation of fluorine during the boiling of glass in bath and pot-type furnaces

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 2, 15 - 17, Feb 1955

Abstract : In calculating the composition of glass suppressed with F-compounds it is necessary to know the relative magnitude of F-evaporation during the boiling of the glass as well as the composition of the compounds in the form of which the fluorine escapes from the melting batch. It was established that the magnitude of F-evaporation depends upon the boiling temperature, the seasoning of the glass after purification, the furnace construction and dimensions of the pots. The amount of F during the boiling of glass in pots increases at an average of 25%. One USSR reference (1952). Tables; graph.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

TSARITSYN, M.A.; BOGDANOVA, G.S.

Investigating stresses in cemented glass tiles. Stek. i ker.
13 no.9:15-18 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.
(Glass, Ornamental) (Strains and stresses)

[illegible]

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62273

Author: Tsaritsyn, M. A., Bazhbeuk-Melikova, I. G.

Institution: None

Title: Production of Decorative Glass Tiles

Original Periodical: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta stekla, 1956, No 36, 106-111

Abstract: See Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1955, 52598

Card 1/1

TSARITSYN, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEYCH, A.I., inzh.

Volatilization of fluorine during the manufacture of opal glass.
Stek. i ker. 22 no.11:10-11 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.

L 42988-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH

ACC NR: AP6030596 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0081/0081

INVENTOR: Botvinkin, O. K.; Denisenko, O. N.; Tsaritsyn, M. A.; Proshkina, A. I.

ORG: none

27

B

TITLE: A method of increasing mechanical strength and heat resistance of glass products. Class 32, No. 185025 15

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 81

TOPIC TAGS: glass heat treatment, heat resistant glass, glass mechanical strength

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate has been issued for a method of treatment of glass products in a mixture of molten alkali sulfates or nitrates to increase mechanical strength and heat resistance and to obtain glass products with a clean and shiny surface. This was achieved by adding to the melt 0.5—5% alkali metal bisulfates. [JK]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 19May62/ ATD PRESS: 5070

Card 1/1 UcR UDC: 666.1.053.63

TSARITSYN, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAKHARCHENKO, N.I., inzh.

Electromelting of selenium ruby. Stek. i ker. 22 no.4:25-27 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.

[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]

Black glass for the production of facing tiles on automatic presses. Stek. i ker. 22 no.6:29-31 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

[illegible] ut in
[illegible] ves.

ACCESSION NR: AR3003595 S/0081/63/000/008/[illegible]

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 8M203

AUTHOR: Ryabov, V. A., Tsaritsy*y, M. A.

TITLE: Transparent glass sheets for structural purposes from glass foil

CITED SOURCE: Steklo. Byul. Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 2(115), 1962, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: glass foil, laminated glass sheet

TRANSLATION OF ABSTRACT: The production of transparent glass sheet from glass foil of a thickness of 100 microns and polyester resin was proposed. With this goal, work was carried out to find the optimum method of drawing out glass foil. The expediency was shown of industrial introduction of the process of drawing out glass foil from a melt of glass matter through a slotted die. A general view is shown of the unit for drawing out foil. The strength of individual samples of foil was 1000-4000 kg/sq cm. From the glass sheets, samples of glass plates were produced which were tested for strength and showed high results.
I. Mikhaylova

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 SUB CODE: CH,MA ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

OSHCHIPKOV, Fedor Paramonovich; TSARITSYN, Mikhail Alekseyevich; GUROV, S., red.; KRECHETOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Glass in technology] Steklo v tekhnike. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1960. 109 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Glass)

TSARITSYN, M.A.; ZAKHARENKO, N.I.; GULYAYEV, K.V.

Improved method of drawing plated color glass. Stek. i ker. 16
no.1:40-43 Ja '59. (MIRA 11:12)
(Glass manufacture) (Glass, Colored)

15(2) SOV/72-59-4-5/21

AUTHORS: Tsaritsyn, M. A., Proshkina, A. I.

TITLE: New Methods of Producing Ornamental Glass Tiles (Novyy sposob polucheniya steklyannoy oblitsovochnoy plitki)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 19 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors describe the method of producing tiles by glass enameling which was devised by the Institut stekla (Glass Institute). For this purpose waste of pane glass and technical sheet glass may be used. For the production of building material the enamel must be cheap and it must not contain any deficiency substances or only a small amount of them. For this purpose titanium enamels proved to be very suited because they overshadow well the underlying layer and therefore may be applied in a thin layer of a maximum thickness of 0.1 mm(see papers by Ye. A. Antonova, V. V. Vargin, A. V. Volodarskiy, L. L. Gutorova, V. V. Luchinskiy, Yu. V. Mazurek, A. S. Ragozin, V. Ya. Senderovich, I. F. Tolstikov, Ref 1). In table 1 the refractive indices of various covering materials are shown. The dependence of the reflection coefficient of

Card 1/2

New Methods of Producing Ornamental Glass Tiles SOV/72-59-4-5/21

enamel on the TiO_2 content may be seen from figure 1. In figure 2 the reflection coefficient of different enamels in dependence on the thickness of the layer is represented. In the beginning those titanium enamels were applied which are used for the enameling of metals in the Moscow Works "Gazoapparat" and in the Lugansk Enameling Works imeni Artem (Table 2). Since they have, however, a high content of deficiency substances (B_2O_3, TiO_2, ZnO) enamels were worked out containing no or only very small amounts of these deficiency substances (Table 3). Subsequently, these enamels and their production are described in detail. The titanium and titanium fluoride enamels are applied to the glass tiles by means of a color disperser (KKh-10) and the slip of fluorine-containing enamels was applied by means of the device shown in figure 3. For the burning the glass tiles are put on plates (Fig 4). For the burning and hardening of glass tiles the device shown on figure 5 is recommended. The production of the enameled tiles is carried out according to this scheme in the Lisichansk Glass Works and in the "Proletariy" Works. There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

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15(6) SOV/72-59-1-13/16

AUTHORS: Tsaritsyn, N. A., Zakharenko, N. I., Gulyayev, K. V.

TITLE: Improved Drawing Method of Stained Glaze (Usovershenstvovannyy sposob vytyagivaniya tsvetnogo nakladnogo stekla)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 40-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the Chernyatinskiy stekol'nyy zavod (Chernyatichi Glass Works) a plant was used for this purpose, as shown in figure 1. It was, however, not possible to produce perfect stained signal glass up to the GOST standards. The stained glass applied to the belt showed considerable deficiencies. Figures 2, 3 and 4 show the construction of a plant that obtained good results. The stained glass metal is spread on the colorless glass belt in the form of a thin layer, the thickness of the layer depending on the level of the stained glass metal in the melting tank. The glass production is carried out on a vertical drawing device, the width of the belt being 1200 mm. The performance of this plant is described in detail. As experience has shown, it is advisable to prefer highly aluminiferous beams to fire clay beams for the melting tank of the stained glass because the

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Improved Drawing Method of Stained Glaze SOV/72-59-1-13/16

latter may be corroded by the glass metal. When this plant was first introduced the drawing speed amounted to 21 - 23 m/h, after a month it had risen up to 34 m/h. The shuttles were in operation for 21 to 24 hours, the apparatus was running for 500 to 580 hours without any interruption. The usable output amounted from 600 to 620 m^2 daily. By this method it has been possible to produce inexpensive stained glass for building purposes and light filters for signalizing. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chernyatinskiy stekol'nyy zavod
(Chernyatichi Glass Works)

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SOV/72-58-1o-1o/18

AUTHORS: Tsaritsyn, M. A., Proshkina, A. I.

TITLE: Composition of a Protective Glass for Electrowelders Suitable for Mechanical Manufacture (Sostav zashchitnogo stekla dlya elektrosvarshchikov, prigodnyy k mashinnoy vyrabotke)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 1o, pp 36-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut i Institut okhrany truda (State Optical Institute and Institute for Protection of Labor) developed a GOST-design for protective glass. Table 1 shows the optical density of this glass for various wave lengths. The values of the absorption coefficient are presented in table 2. For two melts produced by manual labor the absorption coefficient is given in table 3. An attempt of producing the glass mechanically in the plant "Velikiy Oktyabr'" failed. It was decided to develop a new glass composition in which coloring iron oxides were used that intensively absorb ultraviolet (Fe_2O_3) and infrared (FeO) rays (Fig 1). Experiments were carried out and glass of various (Fe_2O_3 + FeO)-content was manufactured (Table 4). Figure 2 shows transmissivity curves of several glass samples

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SOV/72-58-10-10/18

Composition of a Protective Glass for Electrowelders Suitable for Mechanical Manufacture

among them kinds colored with manganese-, chromium- and copper oxides. Samples colored with iron oxides proved to be better. Glass samples with minimal crystallization are listed in table 5. In the laboratory of Professor Okhotin the viscosity of glass N° 121 (Table 5) as well as of window glass was determined (Fig 3) which had nearly identical properties of viscosity and are therefore suitable for mechanical manufacture under the same conditions. A test was carried out in the plant "Krasnyy may" in melting pots of a capacity of 400 kg (Table 6). The transmissivity curves of these glass samples are presented in figure 4. In the plant"Velikiy Oktyabr'" mechanical manufacture of this protective glass has been introduced. There are 4 figures and 6 tables.

Card 2/2

BORODINO, Leonid Stepanovich; TSARITSYN, V., prof., retsenzent;
FEDOTENKO, A., retsenzent; AFONINA, G.F., red.

[Mining machinery; manual for practical work] Gornye mashiny; posobie dlia prakticheskikh zaniatii. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1964. 175 p. (MIRA 18:3)

TSARITSYN, Viktor Vasil'yevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ZHIDOVTSEV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PONYAVSKIY, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; PECHKOVSKIY, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KOCHERGA, N.T., inzh., red. izd-va; BEREZOVYY, V.N., tekhn.red.

[Drilling with roller bits]Burenie sharoshechnymi dolotami. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1962. 134 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Boring machinery)

TSARITSYN, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; PAVLENKO, N.I., inzh.

Increasing the efficiency of percussion boring with reduction of the ratio of bit friction against rocks. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:51-53 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Boring)

TSARITSYN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; AFONINA, G., vedushchiy red.; PATSALYUK, P., tekhn.red.

[Using churn drills] Burenie udarno-kanatnym stankom. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1958. 51 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Boring machinery)

TSARITSYN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; CHUMACHENKO, T., red.; MATUSEVICH, S., tekhn.red.

[Rock boring] Burenie gornykh porod. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1959. 342 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Boring)

TSARITSYN, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk

Operation of the disc cutter of mining machines. Nauch.zap. Ukrniiproekta no.3:3-24 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Mining machinery)

TSARITSYN, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; FARAFONOV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
SMIRNOV, A.G., inzh.

Comparative evaluation of rock-breaking methods in drilling blastholes. Nauch.zap. Ukrniiproekta no.3:42-57 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Boring)

124-57-2-2304

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 119 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tsaritsyn, V. V.

TITLE: On the Physical Fundamentals of the Crumbling of Rocks (K voprosu o fizicheskikh osnovakh razrusheniya gornykh porod)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Tr. soveshch. po koordinatsii issled. v oblasti otdeleniya ot massiva ugley i porod. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1954, pp 130-142

ABSTRACT: A structural analog is proposed for an elastic-plastic body with variable elasticity and viscosity. The analog consists of a hinged four-bar linkage having one elastic side link (a spring) and one plastic side link (a damper). The point of application of a force to the upper link of the four-bar linkage can be changed during the deformation process. The equation of the deformation of the analog model assumes the form

$$\frac{\sigma \cdot (d + \theta)}{\mu} = 2 \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} - \frac{\theta}{E} \frac{d\sigma}{dt}$$

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124-57-2-2304

On the Physical Fundamentals of the Crumbling of Rocks

where σ is the stress, ε is the relative deformation, E is Young's modulus of elasticity, t is the time, μ is the viscosity coefficient, and θ is the pseudo-plasticity coefficient.

M. M. Protod'yakonov

1. Rock--Physical properties 2. Mathematics

Card 2/2

TSARITSYN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; KOCHERGA, N., red.; GORKAVENKO, L., tekhn.red.

[Cable drilling tool] Burenie udarno-kanatnym stankom. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1959. 58 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Boring machinery)

TSARITSYN, V. V., Engineer

"Theory and Calculation of Percussion Drilling." Sub 28 Jun 47, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin

Dissertations presented for degrees Cand. Tech. Sci in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum. No. 457, 18 Apr 55

TSARITSYN, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; ZHIDOVTSEV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Choice of bits based on the pitch of roller teeth. Nauch.zap. Ukrniiproekta no.3:25-36 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Boring machinery)

TSARITSYNA, R.I.

Mechanism of the hypotensive action of diamox. Vest.oft. no.4:
34-40 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut glaznykh boleznoy imeni Gel'mgol'tsa (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. Z.A. Kaminskaya-Pavlova [deceased]).
(DIAMOX) (GLAUCOMA)

TSARITSINA,G.A.

Losses due to poor road conditions. Avt.dor.18 no.5:4-5 S'55.
(Roads) (MLRA 9:1)

TSARITSINA, Galina Aleksandrovna; PESKOVA, L.N., red.; KHITROV, P.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Role of railroads in developing Soviet agriculture] Rol' zheleznykh dorog v razvitii sel'skogo khoziaistva SSSR. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 91 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Agriculture) (Railroads)

BELYAYEV, B.N.; TSARITSYNA, I.V.

Computing the interaction of fast nucleons and nuclei by the method of random tests. Metod. vych. no.1:76-107 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Nuclear reactions)

TSARUK, P.A.

Prevention of complications and treatment of minor injuries in the Karabula sugar factory. Zdrav. Kazakh. 23 no.2: 72-73 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.B.Rayz) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(WOUNDS—TREATMENT)

[illegible], I.

"A Simpler Tube Voltmeter," Soviet journal "Radio," Issue No. 4, 1952.

81684

S/029/60/000/07/03/024
B013/B058

3.2000

AUTHORS: Stolyarov, Yu., Engineer, Tsaritsyn, G., Director

TITLE: Movable Laboratory "Luna - I"

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1960, No. 7, pp. 16-17

TEXT: The authors report on a lunar laboratory which was designed at the stantsiya yunykh tekhnikov Chelyabinskogo traktornogo zavoda (Station of Young Technicians of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant). Lyudmila Fokeyeva, Vladimir Syuremov, and Gennadiy Berezyuk, students of the mashinostroitel'nyy tekhnikum pri Chelyabinskom traktornom zavode (Technical College of Machine Building at the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant), submitted their dissertation designs on the theme "Machine for the Investigation of the Lunar Surface" in 1958. Lyudmila Fokeyeva became head of the design office of the station after graduating from the Technical College. The young designers decided to put the design by Fokeyeva into practice and to build a model of such a machine. They were supported by the plant designers

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Movable Laboratory "Luna - I"

S/029/60/000/07/09/024
B013/B058

L. Krylovskiy, A. Kozlov, V. Leshenko, Yu. Kozlov, and S. Malyutin. The experienced designer V. M. Ryabov undertook the supervision. The design of a movable scientific research laboratory, developed in the course of two years, which was named "Луна-I" (Luna-I) was now built in metal (Fig. p. 17). "Luna - I" is a complicated complex of automatic instruments mounted on a chassis. The undercarriage consists of four caterpillars driven by two independent electric motors. With the four caterpillars, the vehicle can also drive on loose ground, as is expected on the Moon. Sets of silver-zinc batteries are to serve as power sources, which are recharged by solar batteries. The machine is controlled from the Earth. In case of interruptions of the radio transmission, the machine can continue to work by the automatic pilot according to a preset program. The most varied instruments are on board of the vehicle. A drilling device for taking samples is housed in the body. Two manipulators lift the sample in front of the instrument which is mounted on the front of the machine. Two searchlights which irradiate the sample with various rays at certain intervals, are switched on automatically. The data on the composition of the soil, spectral analyses etc. determined in this connection are immediately transmitted back to the Earth.

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Movable Laboratory "Luna - I"

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S/029/60/000/07/03/024
B013/B058

The machine has already stood tests successfully. "Luna - I" is now to undergo a total test and is then to be exhibited at the Exposition of Achievements of National Economy. The young female designers Nina Polets and Valya Salomatova who work at the project of a lunar armored car under the supervision of Lyudmila Fokeyeva, are shown in the Fig (p. 16, upper part). There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Stantsiya yunykh tekhnikov Chelyabinskogo traktornogo zavoda (Station of Young Technicians of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant)

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3002557 S/2944/63/000/001/0076/0107

AUTHORS: Belyayev, B. N.; Tsaritsy*na, I. V.

TITLE: Calculating fast nucleon interactions with nuclei using the Monte Carlo method

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Kafedra vychislitel'noy matematiki i Vychislitel'nyy tsentr. Metody vychisleniy, no. 1, 1963, 76-107

TOPIC TAGS: nucleon interaction, Monte Carlo method, fast cascade phase, target nucleus, degenerate Fermi gas, recoil nucleon, evaporative phase, excitation energy, random magnitude

ABSTRACT: The nuclei bombardment by light particles has been studied using the R. Serber suggestion (Phys. rev., 72, No. 11, 1114, 1947), later developed by M. L. Goldberger (Phys. rev., 74, No. 10, 1268, 1948). The nuclear reaction is given in two stages. The first is the fast cascade phase with 100-400 Mev nucleon energies, e.g., a proton, encountering a target nucleus of uniform distribution. Limiting attention to a single nucleon in a degenerate Fermi-gas model (i.e., spherically symmetric nucleon momentum distribution), the direction of nucleon momentum is

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ACCESSION NR: AT3002557

determined in laboratory coordinates and subsequently the determination of the nucleon energy after a collision taking place within the nucleus subject to the Pauli exclusion principle. Together with the recoil nucleon, this leads to a cascade inversely proportional to nucleon absorption rate. The cascade stage is followed by the slower evaporative phase treated by means of thermodynamic theory, statistically determining the probability with which the nucleus with excitation energy E emits a particle j with kinetic energy in the interval T_j to $T_j + dT_j$. Expressions are thus derived for the particle kinetic energy with momentum direction determined from part 1 of the analysis. The problem is then programmed on the URAL 1 computer in two stages, drawing on random magnitudes of position and flight angles with given probability distributions. A set of pseudo-random numbers is selected with uniform distributions in the interval [0,1]. To track the nuclear cascade by following a particle motion the Monte Carlo technique of D. I. Golenko (Raschet kharakteristik nekotory*kh stokhasticheskikh protsessov metodom Monte-Carlo. "Vy*chislitel'naya matematika", No. 5, 1959) is used, and the results are compared with existing experimental data. "The authors express their gratitude to professor A. N. Murin, assistant professor M. K. Gavurin, and to I. I. P'yanov and . I. Fedotov for their help in evaluating the work and carrying out the calculations." Orig. art. has: 58 formulas, 11 figures, 10 tables, and 2 block-diagrams.

Card 2/3

TSARITSYNA, R.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; URMAKHER, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Changes in the depth of the anterior chamber of the eye under the influence of diamox. Uch.zap. GNII glaz.bol. no.7:299-305 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz glaukomnogo otdeleniya i eksperimental'no-tekhnicheskoy laboratorii Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.
(GLAUCOMA) (THIADIAZOLESULFONAMIDE)

TSARIYEV, A.L.; SHCHEGOL'KOV, V.F.

Exhaust unit. Mashinostroitel' no.10:42 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ZAVARITSKIY, N. V. and [illegible], V. A.

"Experimental test of the spinwave theory to ferromagnetic [illegible]"

report to be submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Low Temperature Physics (IUPAP)
London, England, 16-22 Sep 62.

AKIMOVA, N.; KOROBKO, A.; TSAR'KOV, A.

Changes in the vocational composition of workers on the "Bolshevik" State Farm, Moscow Province. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 4 no.3:46-50 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Moscow Province—Farm mechanization)
(Moscow Province—Agricultural laborers)

TSAR'KOV A.

New occupations in stockbreeding. Prof.-tekh. obr. 19 no.9:
19-20 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Dairying) (Farm mechanization)

LESNIKOV, V.; TSAR'KOV, A.

Optimal size of school farms. Prof.-tekh. obr. 22 no.1:14 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

TSAR'KOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANOV, A.V., inzh.

Composite system of precast prestressed spans in the form of an arch with a tie-beam of large blocks. Trudy MIIT no.18[illegible]:29-62 '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

TSAR'KOV, A. A.

"Investigation of the Conditions Determining the Choice of the Optimum Plan of Bridge Support Pile Gratings." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin and Labor Red Banner Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni I. V. Stalin, Min Railways USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

TSAR'KOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAROSHENKO, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Studying deformations in model clay foundation beds. Trudy MIIT no.101:200-219 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Soil mechanics) (Bridges—Foundations and piers)

TSAR'KOV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigating the conditions determining the selection of optimum schemes for pile grillage of bridge supports. Trudy MIIT no.85/86:65-113 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Bridges, Piles)

TSAR'KOV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Method for serial calculation of tall frame-type pile grating.
Trudy MIIT no.85/86:114-118 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Piling (Civil engineering))

POMERANTSEV, A.M., dotsent; TSAR'KOV, A.A.

Supports of large and medium-size bridges with reinforcing elements. Trudy MIIT no.126:19-55 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Bridges--Foundations and piers)

TSAR'KOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent.

Designing supports of pile-trestle bridges. Trudy MIIT no.126:56-67 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Bridges--Foundations and piers)

LIVSHITS, Emmanuil Markovich; TSAR'KOV, Arkadiy Grigor'yevich; MORDVINOVA, N.P., inzh., ved. red.; SOSNOVSKIY, A.A., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Universal stereophotogrammetric unit] Universal'naia stereofotogrammetricheskaia ustanovka. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 14 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 37. No. P-58-19/2) (MIRA 16:3)

(Photogrammetry--Equipment and supplies)

TSAR'KOV, A.I.

Instrument used for measuring rail temperatures. Put' i put.
khoz. no.1:28 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Glavnyy inzh. otdeleniya dorogi, stantsiya Yelgava Latviyskoy
dorogi.
(Measuring instruments) (Railroads--Rails)

[illegible]

TSAR'KOV,A.I.

Scraper for levelling the mound after filling in trenches. Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.90:28-29 '54. (MLRA 8:10)
(Scrapers)

TSAR'KOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; FURMANOV, B.M., redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Signaling, centralization, block-systems and communications in underground transportation] STsB, signalizatsiia i sviaz' na podzemnom transporte. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1955.335 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Mine railroads)

TSAR'KOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Problems in the theory and design of industrial [illegible]. Trudy
NIIZHB no.33:166-187 '64. (MIRA 18:[illegible])

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.